

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 11TH, 1895.

NUMBER 23

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see page 7.

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p.m., Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capangema No. 13.  
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7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

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**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physi-  
cian, Office: 28, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours  
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Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office: 56, Rua The-  
ophilo Ottoni. Hours: from 12 to 3 p.m. Residence, Rua da Real  
Grandeza No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1336.

Dr. W. H. Savelberg, Physician, Surgeon and Accouchier:  
Office and residence: Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março No. 50, from 12 to  
4 p.m. Telephone 1045.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especial-  
ly of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine:  
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours: from 2-4 p.m. Resi-  
dence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

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JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—The Valparaiso custom house receipts for  
April amounted to \$1,142,931.63.

—During April one thousand and ninety passen-  
gers passed through the Uspallata Pass sanitary  
station on their way from Argentina to Chili.

—It has been reported from Lima that a number  
of young Peruvians who fought under Cáceres, as  
well as some of the partisans of the victorious  
cause, will leave for Cuba to assist the patriots in  
obtaining their independence.—*Western Courier.*

—A Buenos Aires telegram of Friday says the  
Santa Fe authorities are working for General Roca  
for the presidency of the confederation. The Gen-  
eral, rightly or wrongly, is generally believed to be  
the wire-puller in actual propaganda against Chili.  
—*Chilian Times*, May 8.

—The R. M. S. *Oreana* brought out 520 bars of  
silver, which at first sight looks vastly like send-  
ing coals to Newcastle. The fact is that refined  
silver is wanted for currency purposes, and it has  
been considered necessary to obtain bars leaving  
the brand of a London refiner.—*Chilian Times*.

—In the first four months of the current  
year the public vaccination applied the vaccine  
lymph to 104,302 persons, of whom 51,398 were  
males, and 52,904 were females. Annual vac-  
cine was used in 29,892 cases, and of the total  
number of 104,302 cases, 58,133 were first vaccina-  
tions.—*Chilian Times*, Valparaiso.

—It is reported that a number of capitalists  
held a conference at Philadelphia the other  
day with the Peruvian minister to Washington,  
with a view to forming a company to operate  
cableways in Peru. It is understood that a con-  
cession has been granted to the promoters, and  
a company will be organized with a capital of one  
million dollars.

—A certain class of writers seem to be bent  
on forcing Chili into war with her neighbors  
whether she wishes it or not. The affairs of  
her neighbors are, naturally enough, not a  
matter of downright indifference to Chili, but  
so long as they do not directly concern her,  
in some way or other, they will continue to  
attract but a very small share indeed of her  
attention, while she has the good sense to devote  
preferably to her own private affairs.—*Chilian  
Times*.

—The Iquique 4th battalion of the line is marched  
out of town almost every day in the week at sun-  
rise for exercise and drill, and returns to barracks  
at sunset.—*Western Courier*, Valparaiso.

—The *Magallanes* publishes a list of the  
known properties acquired in the Magellan  
territory by the Salasian fathers in the short space  
of eight years. The value of the properties is  
estimated at the enormous sum of 984,000 dol-  
lars. If to the known properties there be added  
the value of the unknown, the sum will be  
upwards of a million. It is believed that the  
greed of these fathers will eventually be their ruin in  
this country.—*Chilian Times*.

From the *Smith ru Coraz*, May 17.

**THE SENSATION OF THE WEEK.**

The sensation of the week was the news from  
the West Coast that Chili has made treaties with  
Bolivia and Peru. By these treaties Chili has set-  
tled her long standing difficulties with Bolivia and  
Peru, and is seemingly more at ease to pull herself  
together for the more serious task of arranging  
her difficulties with this country. In the first place  
Chili claims the two Peruvian provinces of Tacna  
and Arica, over which the war of the Pacific was  
waged so fiercely. By the treaty which concluded  
the war Chili was to remain with the two prov-  
inces for a certain number of years, upon the ex-  
piration of which a popular vote was to be taken  
by which the inhabitants of Tacna and Arica  
should declare to which country they wished to  
belong. The term of years has elapsed and the  
popular vote has not been taken. Why? The  
reason is plain. An ambitious Peruvian started a  
revolution in order to usurp the presidency of his  
country. He needed help, and appealed to Chili,  
the arch enemy of Peru, and offered advantageous  
terms. In case Chili helped to place him in power  
he would, once in office, forego all appeal to the  
popular vote of the disputed provinces, and he  
would allow Chili to annex them upon payment of  
a stipulated sum. Chili helped the ambitious Peru-  
vian. The constitutional President of Peru, such  
as he was, had to fly from the country over the  
corpses of his compatriots, lay thick upon the  
streets of Lima. His fortunate rival assumed  
power, and kept his word with Chili. Wherefore  
the treaty is signed and sealed.

Bolivia is next attended to. A part of one of the  
newly acquired provinces is offered and accepted.  
Chili undertakes to build a railway from this part  
to the capital of Bolivia—accepted also. In return  
Bolivia cedes to Chili certain disputed territory  
which Chili has been occupying for years. All this  
was hatched, developed and consummated in San-  
tiago under the noses of Argentine diplomats,  
and, strange as it may appear, although within  
their knowledge. By a master-stroke of a secretly  
prepared and well untimed policy, Chili converts  
upon most advantageous terms to herself two tradi-  
tional and bitter enemies into two warm and  
grateful friends.

Let no one think that we write in irony when  
we express a hope that when Chili comes to settle  
up her accounts with this country her negotiations  
may be conducted and concluded with something  
like the same accommodating spirit, and that an  
Argentine Chilian treaty may be the immediate  
sequel of those which we have briefly outlined in  
this article.

**CONVERSION IN CHILI.**

The following is the text of the bill as passed by  
the Chilian Chamber of Deputies and sent up to the  
Senate:—

ARTICLE I.—The President of the Republic is  
empowered for the term of one year, to contract  
abroad loans not to exceed a sum total of two million  
pounds sterling.

ART. II.—The proceeds of these loans shall  
not be applied to any other object but the extra-  
ordinary amortisation, by loan, of the munici-  
pal debts which by the act of December 22,  
1891, are made chargeable on the state, and to the  
object specified in the following article.

The amortisation of the municipal bonds  
shall not be effected at a rate above par, and the  
authorisation conferred upon the President of  
the republic to effect it shall be for a period of three  
years.

ART. III.—From the initial date of conver-  
sion till December 31, 1897, the state shall  
pay on presentation totally guaranteed bank  
notes.

The banks shall redeem monthly the notes paid  
by the state, paying their value in gold.

The banks may also give in payment promissory  
notes for an equal amount with three per cent.  
of amortisation and three per cent. of  
interest half-yearly. In this case the notes shall  
not be returned to the banks, but they shall be  
incinerated.

The part corresponding to the incinerated  
notes of the guarantee deposited in the Treas-  
ury shall be specially liable for the payment  
of these obligations, which shall be entitled  
also to all the privileges enumerated in Article  
VI. of the act of February 11 of the current  
year.

ART. IV.—The total issued of bank notes  
shall be limited up to December 31, 1897, to  
the amount registered at the date of the pro-  
mulgation of this act; and in proportion as  
the incineration of notes is effected in con-  
formity with Article 3 the issue of each bank  
shall be considered to be reduced by the amount  
corresponding to its incinerated notes.

ART. V.—The sums which may be received  
by the state from June, 1896, for the obligations  
referred to in section 3, Article 5 shall be devoted  
to the extraordinary amortisation of the foreign  
debt.

ART. VI.—The President of the republic  
shall be authorised to expend during the current  
year the sum of 25,000 dollars in the payment  
of extra clerks and of the expenses incurred in  
the execution of this act and of that of February 11  
last.

ART. VII.—The President of the republic is  
empowered to initiate before the first of June  
next the operations connected with metallic conver-  
sion.

# WINES & SPIRITS

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in Barrels and Cases,

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GUINNESS'S STOUT

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CRASHLEY & Co.

Rua do Ouvidor 67

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—During the year 1894, the Central Argentine railway carried 623,592 metric tons of grain and flour as against 489,757 tons in 1893, and 78,124 tons hay as against 72,553 tons in 1893.

—The municipal council of Buenos Aires has decided that the mayor may expend \$4,000 in redeeming wearing apparel, working tools, and sewing machines, pledged in the municipal pawnshop on account of the May festivals.

—Efforts are being made to obtain the consent of the Paraguayan Congress to the project presented by the government for arranging the foreign debt in a convenient manner with the bondholders by utilising the revenue obtained from the export of *yerbis*, for the payment of the services of the debt.

—The fattening of cattle for export is just now remarkably good business. Every day we hear of sales of more or less thin, but well-bred, animals at from \$50 to \$60 each, the same animals selling when fat a few months hence for at least \$100 paper or \$30 gold each. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—The exports from Patagonia during 1894 comprised 3,055 tons wool to Buenos Aires and 300 tons to Bahia Blanca, 20 tons sheep skins to Bahia Blanca and 577 tons to Buenos Aires, 258 tons steer hides to Buenos Aires, 6 tons to Bahia Blanca, 11½ tons hair to Buenos Aires, and 6 tons ostrich feathers to the same port.

—Another Brazilian deputy, bearing the historic name of Rivadavia, has been expressing his desire of declaring war against Uruguay as the best means of securing peace in Brazil. These fulminations do not seem to be taken very seriously here, nor are they echoed in the Brazilian press. —*Montevideo Times*.

—The Argentine government has resolved that the renting of state lands which are unoccupied shall be put up to auction once a month. These auctions to be held on the 25th of every month. The upset price will be \$150 per kilometre league, and no one can acquire less than 2,500 hectares, nor more than 10,000 in the northern territories, and 20,000 in the southern territories.

—It has been officially announced that the treaty of peace and friendship between Chili and Bolivia has been signed. By said treaty, Bolivia attains a port on the Pacific coast; and the territory known as Pastas Grandes, ceded by treaty to Argentina by Bolivia, but actually in possession of Chili by virtue of an understanding or misunderstanding with Bolivia, is left an open question to be settled hereafter. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—Sr. E. Aleman has been appointed finance minister of the province of Santa Fe. The new minister is a man of wealth which has been acquired by hard work and not by political intrigue, and although he does not appear to have had much preparation for the post, it is more than probable that he will make a much better minister than one of the numerous politicians who were candidates for the post. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

—It is proposed that the health visit to steamers arriving in port, shall in future be made in the South Basin instead of in the outer roads, thereby avoiding the delay outside. Steamers arriving can thus come straight into port without anchoring outside. In case of steamers coming from infected ports or with illness on board, the floating lazaretto doctor will board them in the outer roads and order compliance with existing rules. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The municipality want the government to compel business houses to close their doors whenever the national guards are called out to drill, in order that the employees may attend to their military duties. The municipality does not propose that taxation on business houses shall be decreased in proportion to the loss of business entailed by the compulsory closing. Moreover, the municipality forgets that the request is an attempt against the individual liberty of citizens as well as against the liberty of trade. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A gentleman named Huss has proposed to the municipality to introduce and sell sea fish including shell fish in the markets of Buenos Aires. He asks for a concession for 20 years and offers to fix his rates as follows: sea fish 1 dollar per kilo, fresh-water fish 75 and 55 cents per kilo. Mr. Huss proposes to construct tanks, dig canals, and make other big preparations for taking charge of a piece of the ocean. He would also that schooners and rig out fish carts, and for the sale of his fish he would require at least 20 stalls in the market. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—The exports of live stock from Argentina during the first three months of this year show a great increase over those of last. The figures on March 31st were as follows:

Donkeys.....	840
Horses.....	2,553
Pigs.....	59
Sheep.....	120,425
Mules.....	7,507
Cattle.....	70,896
Last year figures for sheep, cattle and mules were:	
Sheep.....	29,659
Mules.....	3,393
Cattle.....	32,559

—The new officers appointed to direct the affairs of the British Hospital during the coming year are: President, F. W. Barron; hon. treasurer, E. B. Cordner; hon. secretary, William Goodwin; hon. consulting physician, Dr. M. J. Petty; hon. consulting surgeon, Dr. Lunel Shalldelt; most of whom have held office before and are responsible for the high standard of excellence observed in this very English and admirably managed institution, which people should in every way try to help and support. A very simple way of doing this is to send any old clothes, boots or cast-off clothing, as many people go into the Hospital in a very destitute state, and a gift of clothes on leaving is very useful to them. —*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—The Montevideo custom house receipts for the month of April, 1895, were as follows:

Importation.....	\$ 881,196.71
Exportation.....	131,700.91
Departments, estimated.....	102,000.00
Total.....	\$ 1,114,903.62

Same month, 1894..... \$ 1,009,226

Same month, 1893..... \$ 874,492

—The inspector's report on the state of the Andine National railway is far from satisfactory. He says the permanent way is in a bad condition throughout the line. The rails are much worn and steel rails should be laid over the whole system. There are no materials for repairs, and sidings have frequently to be taken up to repair the main line. The rolling stock is in a very bad state, all the passenger cars should be removed from service, and the whole of the stock is in a ruinous and worthless condition. So much for government administration. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The cruiser *25 de Mayo* has been to Montevideo for the purpose of having her hull scraped and cleaned, a little bit of repair which could not be achieved here on account of the lack of dock room, and yet the government is getting out new vessels, with which the same business will have to be gone through. What would happen in case of a war with Chili with the present condition of things unchanged, only the tacticians of the navy can tell a dry dock of sufficient dimensions to accommodate the big vessels of the fleet being apparently a secondary matter. —*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—The latest and maddest idea in Buenos Aires is to impose an import duty on foreign newspapers and magazines. We wonder how it is to be collected. Will every person whose friends in Europe post him a newspaper have to go to the custom house to pay a fine for its passage? After this it only remains to tax letters. —*Montevideo Times*. After all, it is only a degree worse than the taxes imposed on books, paper and printing material. Taxes on knowledge, or facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, are considered perfectly right and proper by that large and pushing class of politicians who think that governments are designed to promote special interests rather than the general welfare.

—The Argentine government has appointed Dardo Rocha, the governor who founded La Plata, as minister to Bolivia and Peru. He is an untried man in diplomacy, and his appointment to those two countries is therefore a serious mistake. The conflict between Argentina and Chili is too serious to be left in the hands of untried men. Chili has already scored two important victories in the recent treaties with Bolivia and Peru, and she will continue to score victories as long as the Argentines continue the corrupt policy which now rules their country. They need their best and most trustworthy men at these neighboring capitals, and they should have a policy other than that of robbery and political intrigue.

—The merry pickpocket found himself in the wrong box on Timuslay La Plata, and owing to the prompt exertions of the gentlemen who captured the thief, the La Plata police were benefited to the extent of getting hold of a man they had long been on the lookout for. As the passengers by the *Magdalena* were going on board, Mr. F. La Saunders felt a hand fumbling in his pockets but waited till the thief had abstracted a book and was leaving the plank, when he firmly but persuasively snatched him, handing the scoundrel over to the tender mercies of the police commissariat. The stolen property was recovered and Mr. Saunders was thanked by the officials for the capture of a pickpocket the police had earnestly desired for some time. The man was a third class passenger to Rio, and no doubt thought that he might as well make his expenses to that port before he left Buenos Aires, but the best-laid schemes of mice and men, etc., as in this case. —*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

—We learn that a South American railway which advertised for applicants the post of sub-manager was flooded with applications of the most varying merit. Among these was found one from an aspiring hairdresser, who candidly acknowledged that he had had no practical experience of railway work, but pointed out on the other hand that he had travelled a good deal on English railways. The qualification reminds us of the story told of an applicant for admission to the London Scottish. Interrogated as to his nationality, he was compelled to admit that he was not Scotch, but he pointed out that the holding of Scotch property was an alternative qualification, and mentioned that he was the owner of a Scotch terrier. We understand that the hairdresser's application was unsuccessful. This gentleman must have had the impression, not so very uncommon in England, that any one can succeed in Argentina, and that any one is good enough to send out to a post there. The idea is becoming antiquated, however. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—An uncomfortable report was started yesterday that the next financial move that government has in contemplation is the coming of \$500,000 in copper coins, the object being, of course, the commission. Such a step would only increase the currency difficulties of the retail market, which is already suffering from a superfluity of copper as of silver. With regard to the latter, the new million now being thrown on the market is already producing the effect expected, and in the last few days the discount on silver has increased, to the prejudice of those whose business compels them to receive in silver and pay in gold. With copper at a discount in relation to silver, and silver at a discount in relation to gold, the currency will soon be in a state of confusion, thanks to governing powers whose financial operations are conducted to obey their own interests and without consultation of the exigencies of the market. Fortunately the rumour is not yet confirmed. —*Montevideo Times*, May 10. On the following day the *Times* says the rumour is untrue. The comment, however, on the evil results of an overissue of "cheap money", whether of paper, silver, or copper, remains true. A fixed standard of value is quite as necessary in commerce as fixed weights and measures.

—A lending business at present in municipal circles is the slaughter of street dogs. In the morning carts specially built for dog hunting go round the city on the look out for victims. Men armed with snares accompany the carts; a policeman to protect the lives of the dog-catchers accompanies the expedition. When the cart is full it is taken away to a big yard in Calle Claret. Upon arrival the dogs are all trefled and condemned to death. After the sentence they are allowed 24 hours' grace. If during that time anybody comes and pays a fine for one of them, that dog's life is saved. Upon the expiration of the 24 hours all the dogs that have not been ransomed are done to death. They are inclosed in an air-tight compartment and choked. After death they are skinned. The bodies are taken to the wild animals at Palermo and the skins are sold. It is impossible in sleep within ten squares of this dog prison, as great is the noise made by the condemned prisoners. —*Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—We take the following from the message of the governor of Entre Rios at the opening of the provincial legislature: During 1894, agriculture did not make such progress as in the years 1892 and 1893, but the amount of land under cultivation was greater than during those years, and was 922,000 hectares as against 845,000 in 1893, distributed as follows:—Wheat 435,550 hectares, maize 312,250, linseed 47,225, peanut 8,386, alfalfa 3,487, vine 29,173, various 41,531 hectares. The result of the wheat crop has been most disastrous for the province, not only on account of the low prices ruling, but also on account of the small crop, because whilst 331,500 tons were gathered in 1893, only 173,200 tons in 1894. The vineyard has only given 173,200 tons from the 312,250 hectares under cultivation. The vineyards are becoming more important every year, on account of the good qualities of the soil and climate of the province for this industry. The cattle industry in spite of the drought of the past year continued in flourish, and the saladeros of the province have slaughtered 287,100 animals. The exports of cattle have been \$9,300 head, 396,800 steer hides and 6,375 tons of wool. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—There seems after all to be a smattering of political economy in our officials. This is indicated by a proposal to reduce the duty on sugar, which is at present charged at the outrageously high rate of nine cents per kilo. The proposed alteration is a very modest one; it is suggested that the duty might be reduced to eight cents per kilo. It is believed that the increased importation would almost balance the loss of revenue resulting from the reduction. This is cheering news for our readers, who will doubtless protest that they are at present working entirely without profit, and that any change in the tariff would be a blow to the infant industries of the State. There is a way of crying out against this, which is to say that the duty on sugar is not a tax, but a bounty, and that it is the duty of the State to protect the infant industries of the State. Anyhow, no one proposes to do so, but the report in favor of the change expresses the opinion that the time has now arrived when a reduction might be effected without danger. Readers of John Stuart Mill will remember that these are precisely the conditions under which he would allow of protective duties; at the same time he admits that the difficulty always comes when any attempt is made to remove the swaddling bands. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The calling out of the national guard in 1893 gave room for some remarkable displays of the disregard for discipline, and the routed objection to all restraint, no matter how wholesome, which characterizes the Argentine, especially the educated Argentine. We had the pleasure of seeing a sentry, on being remonstrated by his superior for his manner of carrying a rifle, throw the rifle on the ground and walk away. The present drilling of the civilian forces is calculated to do much good if it does away with this lawless feeling. But discipline cannot be expected in the ranks if it does not exist among the officers. The reprimanding of an officer before his men for a mistake in drill is a sufficiently gross breach of military etiquette; but words would fail to describe adequately the utter contempt for order displayed by the officer who on Sunday last, when approached by some of the men after they had been dismissed, drew his sword and, ordering his fellow officers to do the same, attacked the men with drawn swords. This spells anarchy, not discipline, and the national guard would be better never to drill if its drilling must call forth such disorderly exhibitions. But after all much cannot in any case be expected of soldiers, either professional or civilian, in a country where it is hardly a penal offence to organise a rising in the army itself. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

—The political sensation of the day has been the pitiful fiasco of President Borda's momentary flicker of independence and his ignominious collapse into the arms of the ex-president Dr. Herrera, who consequently may once more be considered more entirely master of the situation than ever—and a worse master it would be difficult to find. What we said in our last issue, more in jest than in earnest, about a banquet and a reconciliation, has proved to be perfectly true. The banquet was held at the quinta of Deputy Segundo de Piedras Blancas. Ibarra Borda and the "Es" sat at the right and left hands of the host and the other guests were the minister of government, Dr. Berra, Col. Alvarado, Dr. Vilaza and about twenty of the most characteristic "herreristas" deputies and holders of important posts, but not one amongst them representative of public opinion or confidence. In fact the meeting might have been carefully planned to represent a gathering of conspirators against the welfare of the republic and the honour of the President. Sr. Ibarra Borda fell into the trap without pretence of resistance and openly confessed his abject submission to Dr. Herrera and disavowed the independent propaganda of the *Pressa*. This burial of the last hopes of the republic in its President was celebrated with much champagne, health-drinking and exchange of effusive complimentary toasts. A more pitiful scene it would be difficult to imagine, and the whole affair has exhibited Sr. Borda in a light in which only one word can now be applied—contemptible. The whole business has made the worst of impressions on the public. —*Montevideo Times*, May 21.

—Deputy Ceretti has brought in a bill in the Chamber of Deputies, which can be defined in four words—no work, no pay. He proposes that the stipends of members be paid according to their presence in Congress, and when permission is given to any member to absent himself, it should be done on the condition that no stipend will be paid during his absence. The bill is equitable and just, and for that reason it will be thrown out. The idea that members of Congress should be called upon to work in order to earn their wages, is too preposterous ever to be entertained by themselves! —*Times*, Buenos Aires. Some such measure is also necessary here in Brazil. We have legislators who draw their salaries while remaining at home to attend to private affairs, while fishing, sailing, and while loafing about the streets in Rio. If they were paid only for actual attendance, they would probably pay stricter attention to their public duties.

From the *Montevideo Times*, May 15.

**THE EFFECTS OF THE QUARANTINE.**  
Though the scoundrelous quarantines are fortunately over, their indirect effects on commerce and shipping will survive for some time to come, and it is impossible to estimate the injury they have done to the reputation of this port. As one of the consequences, we learn by the last mail, the following circular was issued in Great Britain last April:—  
Shippers to Montevideo are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the quarantine regulations now in force in the River Plate, it is contemplated that steamers will be unable to call at Montevideo on their outward passage, and will have to tranship their cargo for that port at Buenos Aires. Under these circumstances, a charge of 10s. per ton on Montevideo cargo, over and above the freight, will be made, until further notice, to cover the extra expenses which may be thereby incurred. The amount so charged will be entered separately in the bill of lading, and will be returned to the shippers, in the event of the present restrictions having been removed on the arrival of the steamers and their being able to land their cargoes in the ordinary way. This arrangement will be put in force by steamers sailing from Liverpool, London, and Glasgow, on and after 20th April. —(Signed), Lamport and Holt, R. P. Houston and Co., David McIver and Co., H. and W. Nelson, Allan Bros. and Co., Arthur Holland and Co., Humber Bros. and Co., F. Kaye and Co. (Prince Line), Alex. Howden and Co.

From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

#### THE QUEEN CITY OF THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

"The omniscient Whitaker, under the heading 'British possessions in Australasia,' states that Melbourne in its suburbs contained on 31st December, 1894, an estimated population of 444,832 inhabitants, 'being the most populous city in the southern hemisphere.' We have always understood Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires to be also in the southern hemisphere, and oddly enough Whitaker himself gives larger figures for both of these cities than for Melbourne. The remark is probably one that has been from some time true, and has been verified in the last year or two.

In any case, the results of last week's census establish incontestably the claim of Buenos Aires to be the largest city of South America, and of the southern hemisphere. With allowance for imperfections in the execution of the census, inseparable from the way in which it was carried out, the figure 555,688 may be taken as practically correct, and no other city in this half of the world can lay claim to possessing within 100,000 of this number of inhabitants. The population of Buenos Aires is thus larger than that of any cities of the United Kingdom except London and Glasgow: it is considerably larger than that of Liverpool or Birmingham, and it is only about 50,000 less than the combined populations of Manchester and Salford. Of the great cities of Europe, only Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and Moscow surpass Buenos Aires, and in North America only New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Our city is the second city of the Latin world, surpassing Madrid, Naples and Rome in Europe, and Rio Janeiro, Santiago, Lima and Mexico in the new world. The rate of growth is no less remarkable than the actual size, for in the last eight years Buenos Aires has increased by about 50 per cent.

It would be interesting to trace the various causes which have led to a town once the despised appanage of the Peruvian vice-royalty, important only as the port at which the African slaves were landed, and as the terminus of the long journey of the yearly caravan from Lima or Parana, becoming so much more important than the cities that despised her. Buenos Aires is only another proof that the most precious communities are not the most valuable. She has no cargo so precious as the coffee of Brazil, or the silver of Potosi, or even the nitrate of the West Coast. But she has cattle and sheep, she has wheat and maize; and on the hunger of Europe she has grown rich.

It may be questioned also whether the fact of a seventh of the whole population of a country so vast as Argentina being gathered together in one huge city, so that town lofts have risen to impossible prices, while lands away outside are going a begging, is a healthy sign. It is an evil for the country that all its culture and intellect should be irresistibly attracted to the one central city, to the dwarfing and impoverishing of the country at large. A country so formed is apt to resemble what physicians tell us the man of the future will be, a creature whose head is almost too large to be supported by his stunted limbs. The possession of theatres and university, of training colleges and handsome schools, is after all a poor compensation for the barbarism of the provinces and the want of education in the camp.

The problem is no new one. It has faced every civilized country in turn, and none has yet been able to solve it. It does not yet face us in so stern a shape as it presents to others. But it is coming for all that. Life in the city is becoming every year more expensive, every year more uncertain, every year more difficult and tiring. Yet the city goes on increasing at a greater rate than the camp. Year by year life in the camp becomes more bearable, more humane. But year by year the camp population adds its quota to the city.

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To all places where a postal-agency exists, the salutary NECTANDRA AMARA PILLS, which contain the exact doses of Nectandra, well packed in small and resistant tin boxes, can be forwarded with the greatest dispatch and thus serve instead of Wine, Elixir, or Tincture of Nectandra Amara, the Paulista remedy, as the latter, on account of being liquid, can not be sent by mail. The effect produced by the Nectandra Amara pills is exactly the same.

Here are some of the innumerable testimonials with regard to this wonderful medicine:

### From a mother.

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Having been very ill, suffering from a dyspeptic complaint, I came very near dying and leaving my five children as orphans; my good luck, however, would that I read one of your Nectandra Amara pills advertisements in the journal *O Pais*; I bought some and the result was very prompt; after a few days I was completely re-established. I write you this letter purposely, so that you can make any use of it you desire. Yours gratefully ANNA EMILIA DE SOUZA MACHADO. Rio de Janeiro, 12th June 1894.

### From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Sciences.

### From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospicio, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

### From a doctor.

I certify herewith that I have frequently employed in my practice the Pills, Elixir and Tincture of Nectandra Amara with admirable results in cases of diarrhoea, dysentery and inflammation of the bowels. Which I affirm and swear upon the faith of my professional reputation. Capivary, 14th March 1890. DR. JOSE VIEIRA DA COSTA VALENTE.

### A business man from the interior.

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antonio Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith 4\$700 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO THEOPHILO DOS REIS.

### From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bon Jardim, 8th February 1894.

Sr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda.—Enclosed find the sum of 4\$600 for which please send me by registered mail two more boxes of Nectandra Amara pills; the result obtained by our patient with the last box received has been highly satisfactory. Yours etc., MANOEL TEIXEIRA DE PAIVA ARAUJO.

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For sea-sickness, three pills should be taken the evening before going on board. In case of sea-sickness on board, the pills should be ground and diluted in a small glass of water or good Port wine and taken until the disposition to vomit has passed. For children, half the dose is sufficient.

All persons, who have no correspondents here and desire to provide themselves with these most useful pills, should write direct to the proprietor who will remit them by registered mail to any part of Brazil or foreign country, by enclosing with the order the amount of Rs. 2\$300 for one box, 12\$600 for 6 boxes and 20\$500 for one dozen boxes; the fractions represent the amount paid to the Post Office for registering.

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 Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and corres-  
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 Hamburg, Hamburg,  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
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 Rua Hunayla No. 6.

From The Southern Cross, May 17.

**CHEWING-GUM AND ROCKING CHAIRS.**

In writing about base-ball last week I mentioned something about chewing-gum and rocking chairs. Ever since I have been diligently plied with questions as to the meaning of my remarks. One asked me to explain the joke, if there was such a thing to be explained. Another man of serious aspect was anxious to know if there were any personalities in what I said. Other gentlemen came and made me presents of chewing-gum with many recommendations to try it. One or two letters have arrived begging for information about rocking chairs and cradles, and a lady signing herself "Fond Mother" has written to know if chewing-gum is good for babies. There seems to be no other way out of this difficulty than to state all I know of both institutions.

Chewing gum, at least in the form in which I made its acquaintance, is manufactured in bars about 6 inches long, by one inch wide and about 1/4 inch thick. It is wrapped up in fine lead paper, upon which are printed several strong statements in regard to its appetizing, stimulating, soothing and strengthening effects. When you take off the lead paper you hold in your hand an object very like a small stone for sharpening razors. The color is of a greyish brown. It smells like something between a new mackintosh and a mild Limburger cheese. On closer examination you notice that this sharpening stone is divided into two slates, and that each of these slates is in the return marked off into small squares a little bigger than a big man's thumb nail. Upon further investigation it transpires that each of these squares is a "chew," or dose, or ration, or, to speak more accurately, the amount of gum which the operator may conveniently dispose of in one sitting.

Chewing-gum, in the slate, is hard, apparently brittle, a little sticky, and might be mistaken for a new patent of razor paste. The unsophisticated experimentalist breaks off a "chew" and with a last look at earth, and sky, and a thought of the dear ones far away, he places it in his mouth. It is sweet. It is not unlike an opium conch-lozenge. Soon it begins to crumble, and gets sweeter still. This phase lasts for a minute or so and then the sweet taste begins to disappear. After this the crumbs begin to look each other up again and stick together and in another minute the chew is fairly under way.

Your jaws go up and down, to and fro briskly, and the gum gets a most unmerciful handling for a while. The central idea in stating this process is to chew it into annihilation. You settle in your mind that you are stronger than gum—that in any contest between gum and you the gum is bound to get the worst of it. In a reasonable time you halt to report progress. You remove the gum from your mouth and examine it to see how much is left. You are astonished to find that there is apparently more than you put in. Nothing daunted, you resume business and chew away for half-an-hour or so. At the end of that time you close up again for inspection. It is more or less the same story. The gum has not diminished in the least. It is now a sort of pale chocolate color, and has assumed a leathery, weather-beaten look. Its size is just the same.

I experimented as far as this point myself, and then gave in. I had no more time to devote to the interests of science, so I retained the services of a confidential newspaper boy and started him upon a fresh slab early on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday evening he came and showed me the gum. It was the same size as ever and as pliable as air. It would stretch out into infinity like a repeating decimal. The boy pulled it out to the full length of his arms, and made fancy platings with it to amuse himself. Then he stuck one end of it on to the stem of a passing tram-car and held the other end between his teeth. The car went on its way and the gum began to stretch and stretch until it had extended itself all the way from Plaza Victoria to near Flores. It became in the end so thin from stretching as to be almost invisible. Finally it disappeared altogether. I have never seen it since. There are three or four more slabs left. They can be had on application to the undersigned.

In chewing this gum your appetite is quickened from the continued and suggestive movement of the jaws. Your facial muscles are developed. The elbows of your jawbones stand out in your cheeks after a reasonable amount of practice like the hips of a veteran team horse. You go round a block sooner than meet a friend, because meeting him you would have to stop chewing in order to talk. If you swallow it they will have to get a sand pump in order to start it out of your inside. If you try to make a speech or yawn or snore while in a state of gum it will get into your wind-pipe and down into your lungs, and it will take some years before you can have it all pulled out again. That is all I know about chewing-gum. I cannot say that I hunger and thirst after additional information regarding it.

As to the rocking-chair. Everybody knows about it. There are rocking-chairs that will content themselves in one locality, but the vast majority of rocking-chairs are ambitious and want to travel, and see life. In the reading-room of the Literary Society there is a rocking-chair that if properly attended to will take you all round the room, or down and up the stairs, or out over the balconies and into eternity. There are rocking-chairs that will give you seasickness, and there are others that will not rock until you are falling asleep in them, at which moment they will start business and spill you out into the cold unsympathetic world. These and many other classes of rocking-chairs are too well known to need more ample description. Let us now conclude.

Both the rocking-chair and chewing-gum are American institutions. The Americans are a people always living at high pressure. Stillness or repose for them is out of the question. It is not that they are nervous or irritable, but that the psychological phenomenon of abnormal muscular sensibility is peculiar to them. One of the phases of muscular sensibility in a high degree is the craving to obtain amusement from motion. A great deal of all physical enjoyment comes from the muscular tissue of the body. By varying the modes of this enjoyment it is intensified. The rocking-chair is one mode. The movement of the jaws over chewing-gum without the mental effort of speaking and without the physical effort of articulation or mastication, is another. If the rocking-chair collapses you may break your bones. If you swallow your chewing-gum you may choke yourself. But what would you have? All physical exercise is attended with a greater or less degree of danger. No human institution is perfect but a well-seasoned meerschaum.

CHE BRONCO.



From the Western Courier, Valparaiso.

**THE CAPTAIN OF THE "THUNDERBOLT"**

The following exquisite sample of juvenile enterprise has been handed to us by Mr. Johnson, governor of Juan Fernandez Island. In our opinion it beats hollow the many published schoolboys' letters, with this notably in its favour that *it is genuine*. The original may be seen in this office by anyone who may be under the impression that we have in any way altered it in order to improve the grotesqueness of this claiming letter.

Mr. V. JOHNSON.

Juan Fernandez.

Opposite Valparaiso.

Or to the owner of Juan Fernandez Island.

St. Andrew's College,  
Auckland, New Zealand.

Friday, 3rd Aug., 1894.

Dear Sir, who art the owner of Juan Fernandez Island, I will not put up with staying in New Zealand any longer, as the boys at my school (with a few exceptions) tease me abominably, and knock me about too much, so that I am writing to tell you that I will come to Juan Fernandez. I have no money to pay my passage, but I will build a large raft, to carry me, and what little I may have, to the Island of Juan Fernandez.

I will bring some provisions with me on my raft, and some meat which I can cook by a large burning-glass, and I have a smaller lens and a microscope that magnifies very well.

I have not many tools to work with, but I can get a few, and bring them down on my raft, and if I could get a few life belts I would bring them with me.

I would like to lay railway tracks on the Island when I come, and I would like to make a truck to run upon the track rails, and also I would like to have a small locomotive engine to pull the trucks along, and to have great fun, if the truck gets off the track. I might be able to have some clocks and chronometers, and also a nice telescope to view the Island with.

I have read about this Island in Robinson Crusoe, and I am sure it must be a very pretty Island, with a beautiful crystal cave or grotto, and this was one of Robinson Crusoe's abodes. If there are any goats on this Island, I will be able to milk them, to have a draft of milk, and I read in Robinson Crusoe that there are a great many turtles on one side of the Island, and I am sure they are good for food. I could make traps to catch different animals, which I read of in Robinson Crusoe, and this was the way he caught some of the animals, and he shot those he did not catch.

My raft will consist of a great many apartments, in the first there will be provisions, and in the last fowls, and each apartment must be very large and well built, and the raft must be very strong so as to stand the tremendous force of the vast ocean, and it must be a few hundred yards square.

The name of my raft is going to be "Thunderbolt," as this is a good name.

I live in a suburb of Auckland called Remuera, and in Victoria Avenue of Remuera, but not on the main road.

I got to school to St. Andrews College where the boys tease me so much. So please dear owner of Juan Fernandez to take me in and keep me for nothing as I have no money, and I will build the said raft myself.

I remain

Yours truly

K. SCOTT.

Please Address,

Kenneth Scott  
St. Andrews College, lower Symond's  
Street, Auckland, N. Z.

TAKING the word in the general meaning of any plant of which the blossom is the essential feature the answer to the question of which flower is capable of being put to the largest number of commercial uses is afforded by the poppy. The poppy is cultivated for the sake of opium, one of the most valuable of medicines, and which, as a commercial article, exceeds in importance every other drug in use. Opium is the dried juice of the unripe capsules of the white poppy, which is also of great value for its oil and other purposes. The seeds, which contain no opium on other narcotic principle, yield about 40 per cent. of oil, and the oil cake, which is much appreciated by the natives of India, is useful for manure and cattle-feeding. These seeds were well known to the ancients as a pleasant article of food, and some German cakes have poppy seeds plentifully sprinkled on the top. The oil expressed from them is perfectly wholesome, and

it is supposed that one-half of the oil used for cooking and otherwise for alimentary purposes in France is of this kind. It is a valuable and much-used medium for artistic oil painting. The inferior qualities are consumed in soap and varnish-making, and for burning in lamps. The oil is also very extensively used in the valley of the Ganges and other opium regions for food and domestic purposes.

Among all the exquisitely sensitive scientific apparatus now in use, it is somewhat difficult to give the palm absolutely to one or the other. But an exhaustive examination would probably lead to a decision in favour of the apparatus used by Professor Boys in determining the value of the constant  $G$  in physics, or in other words the amount of the attraction of gravitation exerted by one body on another. It consists of two gold and two lead balls weighing 14 lbs. and 16 lbs. respectively, suspended by quartz fibres. The gold balls are hung to an oblong mirror in a tube. The slightest motion of the lead balls moves the gold ones, and they move the mirror. The apparatus cannot be used in London because the earth tremors are too great. Even in its underground crypt at Oxford it can only be used in the dead of night. A train moving a mile away will set the mirror oscillating, and once it registered a slight earthquake occurring in Transylvania. A force equal to a millionth of a ton will move the mirror, so that it no longer reflects the scale by which its movements are measured, and the hundred millionth of a grain will set it swinging. The observer has to sit eighty feet away from it and watch the oscillations of the mirror through a telescope.

We understand that the Guatemalan government, which abruptly suspended payment on both the external and internal debt in February, 1894, on the ground of the high gold premium, is now ready to recommence the payment of interest, on the following terms: For every \$500 of the internal and for every £100 of the external debt £70 of four per cent. bonds will be given with the same security as before, together with £5 in bonds for arrears of interest. Holders, therefore, of both the old loans will be on an equality in future, receiving £75 per cent. of their present holdings in new four per cent. bonds, while Guatemala will save one-fourth of the interest previously paid. This arrangement has been approved by the President, and would, doubtless, be accepted by the bondholders; but there appears to be a hitch, which, it is said, is due to a little difficulty as to the remuneration which the council of foreign bondholders demands for its services. If this be so, we trust the magnates of Moorgate street will see their way to an honorable compromise.—*Financial News*, May 9.

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**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of the following:

KELLY, James—who left the East Indian, August 1894.

SUNDERLAND, or TOOLE, James William—who left England December 1893 and worked as a Stevedor in Rio.

CONNELL, J. Max—last known address, Estação de São Simão.

SWIFT, Thomas Henry—ex Norwegian ship "Norsk Tromsø Victoria."

LEVAN, Thomas—said to have died in Rio.

Rio de Janeiro, 26th April 1895.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 4th, 1895.

If the senators and deputies who are trying to force through Congress a bill of indemnity in favor of Floriano Peixoto and his agents, will only take time to study the question a little, they must surely see that they are wasting their breath. Congress has no more right and power to do an unconstitutional thing than has the executive. All the legislative acts that Congress can pass in a session will not legalize a single unconstitutional executive act. The three branches of government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—are separate and independent, and they are not permitted to trespass upon each other's functions. The only power which can pass upon the constitutionality or legality of an executive act, is that of the judiciary, and to it also belongs the final interpretation of the constitution and the laws. Congress may talk and legislate to its heart's content, but it will make no difference whatever with the real questions involved. It has no more right to legalize the illegal acts of the dictator and his agents, than it has to legalize the assassination of José Maria, or the recent defalcation by the treasurer of the Central railway. It may pass a hundred indemnity laws, but this will not deter the Supreme Tribunal from declaring them unconstitutional and from trying any official for infractions of the law. Congress is clearly trespassing upon the prerogatives of the judiciary, and it is apparently unconscious of the fact that its own powers are limited and defined. There is no constitutional government in the world where the legislative branch enjoys the powers and immunities which some members of the present Brazilian Congress consider themselves authorized to exercise. No free and intelligent people would ever confer such powers and immunities upon their representatives, for it would render them both despotic and irresponsible. They are not republican ideas which counsel these arbitrary acts, nor the wish to establish free and progressive institutions in Brazil; it is simply the despotic impulses of men who are seeking to rule by force, and to crush all who venture to oppose them. Could they have their way, they would destroy every vestige of liberty in the country and reduce it to a condition approaching that of Turkey. It is to be hoped, however, that constitutional principles will be saved from the despotism of either executive, or legislative.

ALTHOUGH the quarantine season is practically at an end, the question itself is still before us unsettled. The government has nominally granted certain concessions and has made the customary promises, but these, we submit, do not settle the points at issue. Were there another cholera alarm, the same scenes would be re-enacted which so disgraced this country at the beginning of the year. Practically, we are just where we were when the controversy began. The government has engaged to build a temporary lazaretto hospital at Ilha Grande, and to provide a floating lazaretto for that anchorage, but so far as we are informed neither has been done. Complaints have also been made of the miserable treatment received there at the hands of those in charge of the station, but to no effect. Although paying first-class hotel rates, the unfortunate passengers were treated like

criminals, being locked up in dirty, unsanitary quarters nearly the whole time. This, likewise, has been ignored, and nothing whatever has been done to secure for the traveller the treatment due to his condition and necessities. Barbarous and dangerous as these quarantine imprisonments are—and many a case of infectious disease has been traced to them—they are still retained throughout a great part of the world as a barrier against the spread of dangerous epidemic diseases. Experience and science have proved them useless for that purpose, but still they are retained—in great part due to popular ignorance and cowardice. It is easier, perhaps, for the government to build a huge barracks in some desolate place and fill it with practical purveyors and half-educated doctors, than it is to teach the people how to live so as to avoid contagious disease. It is time, however, to call a halt. We have lived under the exactions and abuses of these quarantine harpies quite long enough. They have imposed upon our intelligence, insulted our self-respect and abused our confidence, until patience has ceased to reflect credit upon our judgment. To submit longer to the abuses and robberies of quarantine doctors and purveyors is to declare ourselves unable to redress one of the greatest wrongs of the day. Quarantine is not only a grievous restriction upon commerce, but it is a savage trespass upon the rights and liberties of travellers. It restricts trade, inflicts losses, destroys property, restrains personal liberty, endangers life and health and protects extortion. If it were necessary to protect a country in this way against the introduction of an infectious disease, then we might submit to some of these burdens without a word; but it rarely affords the protection desired, and it is made the vehicle for imposing burdens upon us which are foreign to the purpose. If our personal detention, and the detention and disinfection of our goods, are necessary to save a country from an infectious disease, the germs of which are supposed to be concealed about our person or property, then the people of that country benefit by such detention and should not only treat us considerately, as an apology for the inconvenience caused, but they should bear all our expenses and losses. They should be both generous and just in all such cases. But where is this done? In nearly every case, especially in South America, they throw us into filthy barracks, deprive us of almost every convenience of civilized life, turn us over to the tender mercies of rapacious purveyors, rob and destroy our property, and then coolly charge us the highest possible price for the services supposed to have been rendered. They entertain us like criminals, and then charge us like roving millionaires. All this, we repeat, is both grossly unjust and absolutely unnecessary. If the abolition of quarantine can not be secured at present, then its severities should be mitigated and its abuses forbidden by international regulations. And each nation should be made responsible for all the expenses, losses and damages caused by the quarantines which it inflicts upon commerce and travel.

THE situation on our southern border is one which demands thoughtful consideration, for it is full both of warnings and of dangers. The Rio Grande struggle is but an incident compared with the course of events in that part of the continent. By itself, it is without decisive influence beyond a limited district, but it may lead to a collision with our southern neighbors, and this in turn may involve a half of South America in war. In this respect it is important that the government should exercise the greatest caution in its dealings with Uruguay, and Argentina, and that it should employ all the means within its power to pacify that unhappy state. To this end, an armed peace would be most undesirable; the peace should be a thorough reconciliation, so that the loyalty of Rio Grande will never be in question in the inevitable struggle through which our southern neighbors must pass. Pessimistic though it may seem, we are convinced that we are rapidly approaching a period of widespread disorder and revolution in Argentina and Uruguay, a struggle whose consequences no one can foresee. In Argentina, four or five provinces are at this moment threatened with revolutionary outbreaks, and the whole country is uneasy and discontented. And it is not only on

account of a selfish and mercenary national government, but also because their local governments are venal and tyrannical. Taxation has become ruinously oppressive, and the people are driven to desperation by the brutality and venality of their own officials, who are proving themselves strangers both to mercy and to shame. Such a situation can not last. Even a worm will turn when trodden upon. In Uruguay there is a difference in details, but the situation is much the same. In that country—we can not call it a republic—the government is centralized, consequently the abuses committed in the departments are due to misgovernment at the capital. And as for the latter—what terms can one use to portray it? Though one of the fairest countries on this continent, it is impoverished, insulted and crushed by one of the most mercenary and arbitrary governments ever invented. It is ruled nominally by civilians, but actually by barracks politicians. Its revenues are squandered on military equipments and contractors, and its industries are ruined by men who affect a lordly scorn for those occupations which compel physical and mental exertion. Both Argentina and Uruguay are to-day dominated by men who are parasites in every sense of the term. They are feeding upon the life blood of the two countries, and they are robbing them of their honor and independence as well. It requires no prophet to foretell what the result of all this shame and oppression is to be. Some day—and that day can not be far distant—the thieves will either fall out among themselves, or the people will refuse to bear their wrongs any longer. And then will come the deluge! That an honest and stable government will result may be the desire of our hearts and the burden of our prayers—but it is over much to expect from the state of society which has been created by these so-called republican governments. Ignorant even of the fundamental principles of self-government, how can a people administer the complicated affairs of a nation without error and abuse? We are not living in an age of miracles, nor one of isolation. It is building upon the impossible to expect a people, perverted and untrained as these people certainly are, to govern themselves wisely and to meet their international obligations justly and creditably. And if this is true, what is the future to be for Argentina and Uruguay when their corrupt governments are overthrown? The Brazilian jacobin may sneer at the danger if it pleases him to do so, but still the problem remains. The struggle in the south will inevitably extend to Brazil unless wise counsels prevail, and unless we avoid the evils and mistakes which have brought so much trouble upon our neighbors. At present we are trading closely in their footsteps and repeating their mistaken experiments. If we are wise, we will strike out a new path for ourselves and then entrust our affairs to men of character and experience.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

MAY 27.—Senate.—The Senate resolved by 23 votes to 20 to postpone the discussion of the amnesty bill until after the bill from the Chamber of Deputies approving the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto shall have been placed on the docket. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Veigne de Abreu replied to the speech of Deputy Zama. The President appointed three members of the joint committee which has to report on the bill in regard to the state government of Sergipe. Deputy Nilo Peçanha spoke in favor of annulling the congressional election in the 1st district of Alagoas.

MAY 28.—Both houses adjourned in token of respect for the memory of Senator Saldaña Marinho.

MAY 29.—Neither house had a quorum.

MAY 30.—Senate.—Barão do Iguatemi referred to a letter from Dr. Balça in regard to the murder of Barão do Batovy, the details of which those who are responsible for the crime are endeavoring to conceal. He said that the government should call in and destroy all the copies of the military almanack in which Barão do Batovy, who had heroically defended his country on many a battlefield, was classified as a deserter. He moved that the Senate should ask the government to state what had become of Barão do Batovy after leaving the transport Santos and arriving at the fortress of Santa Cruz, in Santa Catharina. Senator Coelho Rodrigues moved to ask for a collection of the dispatches issued by the government in 1892 and 1893 and of the laws, decrees and dispatches issued in that the Senate should approve the acts of Marshal Floriano Peixoto should be returned to the committees that had reported thereon in order that they might modify their report in such a way as to make the conclusion logically consistent with the premises. In defending his motion he said

that Art. 79 of the rules prohibited bills whose provisions transcended the limits of the Senate's legitimate sphere of action and in the constitution there is nothing that authorizes either house of Congress to approve acts of a department or branch of government. Senator Vicente Machado opposed the motion, though recognizing that the conclusions of the report are not consistent with the premises. Senator Otício also opposed the motion, contending that the report is perfectly logical. The motion on being put to the vote was rejected. The President, considering himself constitutionally derelict from presiding over the Senate during the discussion of the bill, left the chair, which was taken by the vice-president, Senator Aquilino do Amaral said that he partly agreed with Senator Coelho Rodrigues. He did not consider the Chamber of Deputies competent to pass the bill now before the Senate. He defended, however, the report of the committees. He denied that the President of the republic after leaving office becomes irresponsible for the abuses which he has committed. He spoke in detail of the abuses committed at different periods by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto and said that Congress had been threatened last year with violent dissolution by Minister Cassiano do Nascimento for refusing to pass the adjournment bill. He declared in conclusion that he wished his children to be able to remember with pride and pleasure that he had not degraded himself by giving his approval to the crimes that stained the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Senator Quintino Buarque denied that Minister Cassiano do Nascimento had threatened to dissolve Congress. What that minister had said was that Marshal Floriano Peixoto would resign unless Congress voted the adjournment bill. In his opinion Marshal Floriano Peixoto made a great mistake in not during the country under martial law before the revolution commenced. He took occasion to say that while minister of the provisional government he had never worked for electing Mr. Prudente de Moraes President, being on the contrary opposed to his election. Senator Vicente Machado spoke against the report, which, he said, is not only illogical but even ungrateful. He attacked Gen. Figueira and Senator Carlos, saying that the latter should have been shot. The latter he censured for holding office under Marshal Floriano Peixoto, for accepting illegal retirement from the presidency of the tribunal of accounts and for not having the courage to go into mourning for the death of his brother Barão de Sero Azul. In conjunction with 18 when senators he offered a substitute for the committees' report. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Serzedelo introduced a bill appropriating 200,000,000 for the purchase of two dredges for the port of Pará. Deputy Leonel Filho introduced a bill for a monument to the memory of Senator Saldaña Marinho. Deputy Bueno de Andrade moved to inquire of the government whether it had signed the new contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company. Deputy Costa Azevedo was elected 2nd vice-president of the Chamber, receiving 125 votes to 13 for Deputy Glycerio, 2 scatterings and 5 blank votes. Deputy Augusto de Freitas described the general situation of affairs, which he considers extremely critical. Santa Catharina and Paraná, he said, are delivered to despotism; Bahia has two legislatures and is in a state of anarchy; the government of Sergipe is an anarchy; that of Alagoas is unconstitutional; Pernambuco is under the sway of crime, and murder is considered a matter of course. The speaker thinks that the committee that reported on the election in Alagoas should have recognized that an election under an unconstitutional government cannot be valid. He moved to postpone the discussion of the election case until the question of the constitutionality of the present government of Alagoas shall have been settled. Deputy Moreira da Silva offered an amendment to the committee's resolutions. This amendment instructs the district attorney to prosecute the persons responsible for the acts of violence and fraud committed at that election. Deputy Geminiano Gons defended the report of the committee.

MAY 31.—Senate.—Senator Otício defended the committees' report on the bill approving the acts of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. While he was speaking, Senator Moraes Barros interrupted him, saying that Marshal Floriano Peixoto's friends do not claim that the approval of Congress will legalize his unconstitutional acts. What they desire is merely to relieve him of political responsibility. Then, answered Senator Otício, the bill is useless; Senator Coelho Rodrigues contended not only that the bill is useless, but that the conclusion of the report is illogical. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Frederico Borges offered motions asking for information in regard to the arrest of Capt. João Cândido Duarte Berreira and the payment of 100,000,000 to the Uruguayan government as a compensation for the murder of two Uruguayan citizens, and introduced a bill annulling the expulsion of subordinate cadets from the military school on the 15th of last March. Deputy Senzevalle and three deputies from Pará offered a motion asking for information in regard to occurrences at Anápolis. Although Deputy Glycerio objected to one of the questions embraced in the motion, its authors refused to alter it and it was voted without change.

JUNE 1.—Senate.—Senator Virgílio Damasio opposed the bill approving the acts of the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He said that the only case in which the constitution empowers the Senate to show its approval or disapproval of the acts of the executive, is that of impeachment. Senator Christiano Ottoni said that on the 21st of May he completed the 84th year of his age, that in the course of his long life he had doubtless committed many errors, but that at the hour of death, which cannot now be distant, none of these errors would weigh so much upon his conscience as that which he would now commit if he failed to protest against the atrocious crime of murdering prisoners, a crime that had never stained the history of his country until after the establishment of the republic. After remarks from some other senators the debate was closed and the bill passed in second discussion by a vote of 27 to 14. Objection made by Senator Almeida Barreto to the vote of senators personally interested in the question, was overruled. —Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Cunha Lima said that the governor of the state of Parahyba is a

despot and a lot of monarchists. He moved that the joint committee appointed to frame a bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution should be instructed to suggest measures for annulling violations of the constitution, for maintaining the independence of the judiciary and for preventing the governments of states from interfering in elections. After explanations from Deputy Victorino Almeida, who said that the payment of 100,000\$000 to the government of Uruguay had been accepted as a settlement of claims amounting to two or three thousand contos, Deputy Frederico Borges withdrew his motion asking for information on the subject. The Chamber rejected Deputy Augusto de Freitas' motion for postponing the consideration of the Alagoas election case. The election of Dr. Araújo Goes was approved by a vote of 81 to 74.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been organized in S. Paulo.  
—Fever of a bad character are reported from Araquana, São Paulo, which the local physicians are unable to control. In all probability it is a case of bad sanitary conditions.  
—On the 28th ult., the masters of S. Paulo authorized their Grand Master, Dr. Martin Francisco to ask the government, in their name, to make peace in Rio Grande do Sul.  
—Mail advices from Ceará state that heavy rains continue to fall in the coast districts of that state. On the morning of the 17th ult., a rainfall of 54 millimetres was registered in Fortaleza.  
—Councillor Camargo, a warm personal friend of Councillor Silveira Martins, died in S. Paulo on the 31st ult. During the monarchy he was several times elected to the general assembly and in 1885 was minister of war.

—It is stated that at Curitiba Francisco Freire de Mello, a merchant of that city, has been incarcerated ever since April, 1894, at the barracks of the 6th regiment of artillery and that no one is permitted to communicate with the prisoner.  
—Telegrams from Bahia yesterday state that the printing office of the *Diário da Bahia* had been assaulted and three persons badly wounded, one of which was Dr. Manoel Freire. The *Diário* accuses the police of being a party to the assault.  
—It is said that Marshal Floriano Peixoto will soon leave Cambuquira on account of the cold, and will take up his residence at Divina, a station on the Oeste de Minas railway. Although his health has much improved he is still far from complete recovery.

—At the house of Messrs. Gradwohl, Frère, in Ceará, a fire was caused by the falling of a part of the wall on a pile of 110 cases of matches, but was fortunately extinguished before much damage was done beyond the destruction of 30 cases of matches.

—On the 25th inst., in the S. Paulo legislature the opposition deputies offered a motion asking the governor of the state for information in regard to the soldier of the 4th battalion of state troops, Eurico Francisco, who was shot without trial at Caraguatuba on Oct. 17th, 1893.

—At a dinner given to the local opposition leader at Batatas, S. Paulo, on the 31st ult., speeches were made against the general and state governments and a telegram was sent to Dr. Ladoia congratulating him on the salient position which he has occupied this year in the Senate.

—The constitution of the state of Amazonas is to be revised, and the next session of the state legislature will be devoted to that purpose. It is known how many of these constitutions require revising as soon as they are promulgated. It would almost seem that the men who founded the republic were not infallible after all.

—In the 4th district of Pernambuco an election was held on the 30th ult. for filling the place left vacant in Congress by Dr. Gonçalves Ferreira when he accepted the portfolio of the interior and justice. The governor of the state is said to have exercised much pressure on the electors. Both parties claim the victory.

—During a recent rise of the Rio Parahyba, in the state of Paraíba, the island of Baías, near the town of Parahyba, was partly swept away by the current, with a small steam sugar mill situated on it. The proprietor had considered the site perfectly safe, as it had not been previously threatened by the river. The loss is placed at 40,000\$000.

—The *Estado*, of Victoria, Espírito Santo, publishes the following statistics of the recent cholera epidemic in that state, giving the number of cases and deaths in some of the places where the disease appeared:

Itapetuma.....	134 cases, 82 deaths,
Itapetuma.....	85 " 37 "
Castello.....	" 16 "
S. Gabriel.....	" 17 "
S. João de Mugui, aver 30 ..	" "

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Notwithstanding the general desire for peace in Rio Grande do Sul the government does not yet seem disposed to put an end to the war. It has even decided to send more troops to that state and orders have been issued for the 16th battalion of infantry to be prepared to take passage to-morrow. The new commander of the 6th military district left yesterday for Rio Grande on the *Distrito*, accompanied by Col. Thompson Flores.

From some extracts from a letter of Saldanha da Gama, said to have been captured from Col. Ismael Soares, it appears that the revolutionary cause still suffers very much from the want of arms, this being the only reason, according to that letter, why the revolutionists have not yet been able to completely crush the Castilhosists. Aparicio Saravia is reported to have returned to the border from his raid through the country between Bagé and Porto Alegre. The troops under his command are said to have fought several engagements, inflicting considerable loss on the enemy and destroying in several places the railway and telegraph lines. His force has returned, it is

said, much stronger than it was when it started, having been joined by several bodies of revolutionists.

Gen. Hippolyto has begun to execute his order for expelling from their homes the people residing in the country between Uruguaiana and Livramento. Many families of refugees have already entered Uruguaiana territory. The result of this act will be to further embitter the feelings in that state against Castilhos and the national government.

At Uruguaiana there is said to have been a mutiny in the 6th battalion of regular infantry on account of the killing of one of the soldiers belonging to that battalion by a captain of irregular troops.

It is reported that the Uruguaiana government has sent troops to protect one of its police commissioners, who had been attacked by Castilhosists.

The Castilhosists claim that João Francisco has surprised and defeated a body of revolutionists, taking 11 prisoners, of whom nine are said to have been murdered.

It is again reported that there are dissensions among the Castilhosists. Col. Lydio Pauripino is said to be at high terms with Gen. Hippolyto and it is stated that Carlos Telles has even formed it necessary to send an armed force to reduce to submission some of the irregular troops under Elias Amaro.

According to information furnished to Congress by the war department, the government has now in Rio Grande do Sul 8,044 enlisted men and 1,004 officers belonging to the regular army, and 5,180 enlisted men and 400 officers belonging to irregular commands, including the police force and not including the militia in several municipal districts, whose strength is unknown. Thus, as far as is known, the total strength of the government army in Rio Grande do Sul is 14,628, rank and file.

THE AMAPI INCIDENT.

Pará telegrams of 30th ult. give the full details of the Amapi conflict and the Brazilian version of the affair. It is impossible at this distance and with the meagre details at hand, to decide where the blame rests. The contested territory was neutralized a long time ago, and is therefore under the jurisdiction of neither country. An adventurous name, Veiga Cabral seems to have taken advantage of this abnormal situation to organize an independent republic, called Canim, to organize a small force for his own protection, and to collect taxes, make laws, etc.

According to the Pará telegram the French attacked the place on the morning of the 15th ult., with a force of 60-100 men. After driving Cabral's force out of the town, the French sacked and burned the place and carried off three prisoners. A number of women and children were killed.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The new time-table of the Leopoldina railway will go into operation on the 10th inst.

—It is stated that a syndicate of capitalists has made a proposal to the Mogiana company for the purchase of its railway.

—President Prudente de Moraes has vetoed the bills reviving the charters of the Cent-Mirim and Petrolina and Piahyba railways.

—A S. Paulo telegram of 10-day says that the Mogiana directors have refused the offer of an English syndicate to purchase that road.

—The director of the Central railway has issued a circular prohibiting the receiving of Banco da Republica bonds in payment for freight on coffee.

—On the railway from Caxias to Cajazeiras in Maranhão, 69 kilometres are in operation. Up to the end of last year the road had cost 1,270,957\$865.

—One of our daily colleagues says the April receipts of the Sorocabana and Itapua lines amounted to more than 600,000\$. As we are now in June the accountant might surely give us the exact returns.

—It is said that the director of the Central railway has resolved to ask the government for 14,000,000\$ for urgent requirements on that road! Would it not be better to sell the road, now that it no longer pays working expenses?

—The length of the Sapucaia railway now in operation is 311 kilometres. Its receipts amounted last year to 684,462\$204 and its operating expenses to 792,022\$025. In 1893 the receipts amounted to 579,221\$889 and the operating expenses to 654,042\$604.

—The frequent dismissal of employes on the Central railway indicates a serious state of demoralization on that great line. The wretchedness, frequent accidents, venality and helplessness exhibited by the employes of that line, are a very poor recommendation for state control of railways.

—The *herva matte* producers of Paraná are complaining of the railway tariff on their product, which they claim is a discrimination against them. At 9d. exchange the rate charged is over 72% of the value of the product, while at 10d. exchange the rate on coffee charged by the Central railway is less than 32%. They ask for a reduction in the rates charged on *matte* by the Paraná railway.

RAILWAY GAUGES IN BRAZIL.

In a recent discussion in *The Times* on the relative merits of broad and narrow gauge railways, Mr. W. J. Hammond gives the following interesting particulars regarding the two S. Paulo railways with which he was connected for many years.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Warburton makes a very sweeping condemnation of narrow-gauge railways, and Mr. Percival Heywood to-day says there is an apparent meagre acquaintance with practical working, &c.

Having been both engineer and manager of broad and narrow gauge railways in Brazil for eighteen years, may I give a few facts in refutation of their statement?

1st. The cost and equipment of the Paulista railway, 200 miles long, a continuation of the São Paulo railway, 5 ft. 3 in. gauge, with curves of 280 metres radius, and a ruling gradient of 1 in 50, was over 29,600 per mile.

2nd. The cost and equipment of the Rio Claro railway, 290 miles long, one metre (3ft. 3 3/8 in.) gauge, with curves 100 metres radius and a ruling gradient of 1 in 50, was under 2,200 per mile. I will not bring in evidence the other narrow (metre gauge) railways in the state of São Paulo, which measure more than 1,800 miles, of which 80 per cent. cost less than 4,000 per mile, the remaining 20 per cent. costing something more on account of exceptional circumstances. The two railways mentioned above, of which I was general engineer and engineer, will illustrate exactly the relative costs of the two systems, because both are constructed in very similar country—namely, the coffee districts of São Paulo, the Rio Claro being an extension of the Paulista.

The rainfall on both lines varies from 36 in. to 45 in. of rain per annum. On both considerably more than one-half the revenue comes from the carriage of coffee. The speed of the passenger trains on the Paulista broad gauge is 32 miles, and on the Rio Claro narrow gauge 22 miles per hour.

The rails of the broad gauge weigh from 62 lb. to 72 lb. per yard, and on the narrow gauge from 42 lb. to 47 lb. per yard. The weights on the driving wheels of the engines are from 5 to 5 1/2 tons on the broad gauge, and from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 tons on the narrow.

The sleepers of the broad gauge have twice the amount of wood in them that the narrow gauge have. Both have Vignole section rails held in place by simple dog spikes.

Both have paid from 10 to 14 per cent. dividends to their shareholders. This last fact demonstrates that both are suitable for the work they like the Paulista, its capital would have been increased to three times, and the shareholders instead of receiving handsome dividends, would have been ruined.

It must be mentioned that the working of the trains on both lines is similar—that is, both have engine-drivers and firemen and guards in proportion to the length of the train.

The above shows that narrow gauge lines are very satisfactory and just as commercially successful as the broad, with the tremendous fact in their favour that their cost is only one-half. All the lines now being constructed or in contemplation in Brazil are of the narrow gauge (one metre). It seems to me that the intention of the Board of Trade, in trying to find a way to offer facilities of cheap transport to the farmers, does not contemplate the extension of the present main-line railways, which have already carried their rails into all the chief centres of commercial or agricultural activity, but rather does it contemplate the construction of surface tramways or railways which will be able to carry produce at less than half the present cost of transport by horse and cart.

In the suburbs of the city of São Paulo, Brazil, there is a railway or tramway which runs for a considerable part of its length on a high road where there is a large traffic of carts and vans always going on. On the engine there is but one man, who is both driver and fireman, and the wagons and carriages are under the control of one guard. The train stops anywhere for passengers, and has very primitive stations, where the goods are received or delivered. The curves are very sharp, and there are gradients as steep as 1 in 28. Such a system could be made in England at a cost of less than 2,500 per mile, by following the highways as much as possible, by avoiding the useless luxuries for a small single line of locking points, of signals, of fancy stations, of over-head bridges, and of a host of other things, and would be an immense boon to the farmers, where the cheapest and simplest extension of the normal 4ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge, if made to carry the wagon stock of the great companies, would cost so much that a dividend could not be earned and inevitable failure would be the end."

LOCAL NOTES

—The 16th battalion has been ordered south, and is to leave on the 5th inst.

—The resignation is announced of Rear-Admiral Julio de Noronha as chief of staff of the navy.

—In Montevideo there has been circulating a report that President Prudente de Moraes intends to resign.

—The new military commandant of the Rio Grande district, Gen. Queiroz, is to leave for the south on the 5th inst.

—Dr. Joaquim Nabuco has published in book form the articles he wrote for the *Jornal do Commercio* on Balneario.

—Gen. Ourique Jacques has resigned the office of director of the military school and has asked to be placed on the retired list.

—We take much pleasure in noting the election of Dr. Francisco de Castro to the vice-directorship of the medical school of this city.

—Dr. Manoel Martins Torres has applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The case will be heard by the Supreme Court on Saturday.

—The police has recovered and delivered to Col. Antonio Carneiro Santiago jewelry valued at 4,000\$, of which he was robbed on the 24th ult.

—Telegrams from St. Petersburg announce that Michael Giers, son of the late ambassador of Russia, has been appointed minister to Brazil and Argentina.

—The Supreme Tribunal has refused to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of Joaquim da Silva Guimarães, the defaulting treasurer of the Central railway.

—The steamer *Benloch*, which arrived here on the 23rd ult., brought from Antwerp 152 cases of arms and 634 cases of ammunition for the war department.

—A Washington telegram of the 28th announces the death of Hon. Walter Q. Gresham, secretary of state in the cabinet of President Cleveland. The death of Secretary Gresham will be deeply felt. He was a man of marked ability and high character, and was widely known as an eminent judge before entering active political life.

—Dr. Albino de Alvarenga, director of the medical school, denies that he witnessed from Watson's shop the students' demonstration at the *Noticia* office.

—It is to be noted that ex-Governor Vicente Machado, who ran away from Curitiba so precipitately on the approach of Gomerindo Saravia, would have Gen. Pego Junior shot for doing the same thing.

—It is said that a defence of the course pursued by the Brazilian official in the United States was entrusted with the purchase of silver in 1889, is about to be published. It will surely be read with great interest.

—On the night of the 28th ult. Dr. José Maria Teixeira, a professor of the medical academy, died of heart disease in a tiliury, which he had taken on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula to carry him to his residence on Rua do Catete.

—Vigo telegrams of the 28th and 29th announce the shipwreck of the Chargear. Reunis steamer *Dona Rêdo* near that port, with the loss of 87 lives. Only 38 persons were saved. The steamer was bound for Montevideo, and will be a total loss.

—It is reported that Councillor Andrade Figueira is going to establish a journal devoted to the cause of monarchy and that he will be a candidate at the senatorial election to be held for filling the vacancy resulting from the death of Senator Saldanha Marinho.

—Petty thieving and house-breaking seem to be again on the increase. Would it not be well to try a little severity in dealing with these classes of criminals? If they could be tried and sentenced at once—say the following day—it might have a very salutary effect.

—It is said that Dr. Porciuncula, ex-governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, is to be appointed to the Uruguaiana mission. Dr. Porciuncula is a strong partisan, and has had no diplomatic experience. His appointment, therefore, implies risks which the government ought not to take.

—On the 1st inst. mass was said at the S. Francisco de Paula church for the eternal repose of the souls of Capt. Frederico Lorena and his two nephews, Lieut. Delphinio Lorena and Midshipman Pedro Lorena, who were murdered one year ago by government troops in Santa Catharina.

—Up to the present the names of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, Barão do Rio Branco, Congressmen Serzedello and Marshal Estevão Ferraz have been mentioned in connection with the election to be held for filling the vacancy in the Senate resulting from the death of Senator Saldanha Marinho.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of the 31st ult., calls the attention of the minister of justice and the commander of the police brigade to abuses committed by policemen. It tells of an Italian who, on his way to his work at 4 o'clock a.m. on the 30th, was stopped by two policemen and ordered to deliver all the money in his possession, and it adds that such cases are common.

—The Jacobin agitation for a war against Uruguay and Argentina, is placing the President in an embarrassing position, and even threatens to defeat the combination so neatly arranged by Deputy Glycerio. When the latter settled that the government should advocate the active prosecution of the war in Rio Grande, he did not count upon the unreasonable demands that would be made. The President is hardly likely to ally himself with this faction, and yet his Rio Grande policy is quite in accord with their wishes.

—We take the greatest pleasure in noting the arrival of Mr. E. Nicolini, British consul at Bahia, who has come to take charge of the consulate here until a successor is sent out by the Foreign Office. Mr. Nicolini was vice-consul here for many years and has been welcomed back by a host of old friends. Among the first to call on him were Mr. Andrew Steele, the oldest British resident in Rio de Janeiro. It would be no more than a deserved recognition of his long service on this coast, were the Foreign Office to promote him to the vacancy.

—The minister of war has refused to increase the number of students in the Collegio Militar from 320 to 400, to provide for the admission of certain applicants. He says there are no appropriations available for this increased number, nor has the school any financial resources for the purpose. It should be noted that this school is wholly distinct from the Escola Militar, and that its organization is somewhat different from that school. It increases the military school attendance in this country by 320 students, however, and is helping to fill the country with an unnecessary and overgrown military establishment.

—Last Thursday the *Noticia* published an article from its contributor "F," whom we suppose to be Dr. Ferreira de Araújo, commenting on the resolution said to have been adopted at a meeting of medical students to refrain, as a token of respect for the memory of Senator Saldanha Marinho, from attending the academy for three days. On the following day, at half-past twelve, a number of persons said to be medical students entered the *Noticia* office, making noisy demonstrations, and one of them, who appeared to be their leader, made a speech declaring that they were protesting against the above-mentioned article and its author, but not against the paper, and that moreover they had resolved to refrain from attending the academy in token of respect for the memory not of Senator Saldanha Marinho, but of Dr. José Maria Teixeira. Leaving on a table a pen for the author of the article, they took their departure. The *Noticia* of course promptly acknowledged the comments, and on Saturday the students returned to the office of that paper, one of their number carrying a large felle, which they purposed offering to the editorial staff of that paper. Some of them were arrested and taken to the central police office, where the chief of police, after giving them some good advice, caused them to be released. They afterwards paraded Rua do Ouvidor, stopping to kiss at some of the newspaper offices. Their conduct reflects little credit on their intelligence and judgment.

BIRTH.

At Rio de Janeiro, on June 1st, the wife of Frederick Fairbanks Broad, of a son.



29,210 bags,	
assets sailed with coffee are:	
of:	41
Hamburg Ger str <i>Piranguassu</i> .....	35



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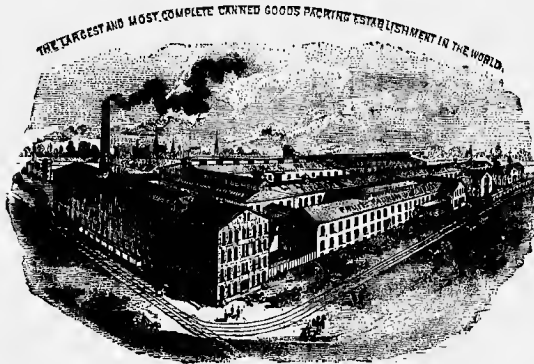
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ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian  
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## TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
June 4	Dunbar	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 5	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp and Havre.
" 16	Thames	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 18	Dunbar	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England three times per month. Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency. For freight, passages and other information apply to 73, Rua Primeira de Março, 1st floor.  
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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER  
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

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Olbens	1st June
Bellarden	8th "
Leibnitz (Bahia and Pernambuco)	15th "
Wordsworth (Bahia and Pernambuco)	22nd "
Cuvier	30th "

Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

For Valparaíso, Callao and West-Coast Ports:

Cervantes (new) 18th June  
Milton 15th July  
Intended sailings from Santos for New York:

Strabo	5th June
Bellarden	12th "
Wordsworth (Bahia and Pernambuco)	18th "
Bellarden	25th "

Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans:

Intended sailings from Victoria for New York:

Strabo	8-10th June
Lucid	20-22 "

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For further information apply in Santos to Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

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" Brazil  
" River Plate  
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The Steamer

## LEIBNITZ

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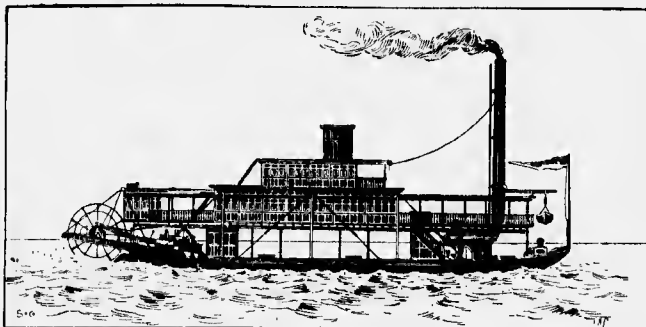
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